‘ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF PRADHAN MANTRI KOUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA(PMKVY) IN EMPLOYMENT GENERATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NANDED DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA’

Ph.D Synopsis

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY NANDED

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Introduction:

'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning.

In the second and concluding part of his exposition on India's skill development efforts, traces the journey under the UPA and NDA governments, only to find that while the thrust remains the same, the end is far from sight.

It is not that skill and training have been given high priority by the government for the first time under the current regime. Underlining the importance of skill development and vocational education, the 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) document informs us that while falling labour force is a major concern in most industrialized countries and also China, India has the benefit of a demographic dividend because the age structure of the population ensures that the labour force will be growing.

It is a different matter, however, that the Planning Commission, which prepared the plan was replaced by the NITI Aayog as soon as the NDA came to power. Nevertheless, the importance of the 12th FYP document cannot be ignored.

The 12th FYP, which was prepared under the United Progressive Alliance in its second term (UPA-2), emphasis was the need to connect the Skill Development Mission with market demand. The document mentions that in order to ensure that skills match demand, employers and enterprises must play a vital role to play in the conception and implementation of vocational training programmes, including managing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and in the development of faculty.

The FYP document also calls for an enabling framework that would attract private investment in Vocational Training through Public–Private Partnership (PPP). The importance of harnessing the respective strengths of public and private sector entities engaged in skill development is underlined. Other areas of focus that the plan document spells out include

mobilizing the required investments, setting up first rate ITIs, ensuring efficiency in operations and management and enabling post-training employment.

While these were considered the primary responsibilities of private sector entities, the government was also envisaged to play a role in providing an enabling framework and the requisite financial support, especially in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, differently-abled persons and other deprived sections of society.

The plan says that skill development programmes should have backward linkages with school programmes and forward linkages with industry and other service sectors who can be potential employers of skilled manpower. It urges enhancing access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy.In short, skill shortage was identified as a major constraint for attaining the growth of the manufacturing sector. It would, therefore, not be an exaggeration to say that the NDA is following in the footsteps of the previous UPA government for attaining higher growth by imparting skills to India's labour force.

However, the 12th FYP embarked on a relatively modest target of skilling 80 million people until 2019, which leaves around 400 million people to be trained in the 13th FYP by 2022, according to the 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey Report 2013-14 of the Labour Bureau.

National Skill Development Policy (2009)

Despite the capacity of skill development programmes being just 3.1 million during 2009, the National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) of the UPA set a target of skilling 500 million people by 2022, which was a much higher target than that set under the Skill India Mission of the NDA. Among other things, one of the operational strategies of the NSDP was to ensure availability of public institutions above the high school level, which would offer training after class hours for skill development. The other strategy was to create a National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF) with an open/flexible system, which would permit individuals to acquire and build on their knowledge and skills, and convert them through testing and certification into higher diplomas and degrees.

The NSDP (2009) also addressed the need for strengthening the skill base of the unorganized sector so as to improve productivity, working conditions, labor rights, social security and living standards.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

As per information accessed from its official website, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was set up as a not-for-profit public company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 in 2008 (under the UPA) with the approval of the Union Cabinet, with the objective of increasing the skills training capacity in the country. It started with a capital base of Rs 10 crore, intended to encourage and synchronize private sector initiative in skills development.

The overall objective of the NSDC has been to create training capacity, fund scalability and sustainability of private enterprise, create a market ecosystem for skill development and meet the targets set out by the Government. The NSDC's mandate was to train 150 million people by 2022.

On whether the NSDC is monitored by the Government, its website says that the Corporation submits data at regular intervals to the PM’s National Council for Skill Development and subsequently to the National Skill Development Agency, as well as to the Ministry of Finance. Since the formation of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, NSDC has been sharing regular updates/information with the Ministries mutually agreed upon.

National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) was notified through a gazette notification dated 6 June 2013 under the UPA. It is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which coordinates and harmonizes the skill development efforts of the Government and of the private sector, to achieve the skilling targets of the 12th Plan.

It also endeavors to bridge the social, regional, gender and economic divide by ensuring that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups are taken care of through the various skill development programmes and by taking various forms of affirmative action as part of advocacy by the NSDA.As per information accessed from the NSDA website,

nearly 2.79 crore people were trained between 2011-12 and October 2015-16. The site also informs us that the Government achieved 98.2 percent of its annual target in terms of training people in 2011-12, 72 percent in 2012-13, 104.01 percent in 2013-14, 72.43 percent in 2014-15 and 23.64 percent till October 2015-16. Going by this trend, there is no guarantee that the target of Skill India Mission of the NDA will be achieved.

National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2 July 2015 gave its approval for an institutional framework for the NSDM, in keeping with the commitment made during the Budget Speech for 2015-16. The NSDA, the NSDC and the Directorate of Training were envisaged to work under the overall guidance of the Mission.

The Training and Apprenticeship verticals, comprised of the entire network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Apprenticeship Training schemes were transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Employment to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on 16 April, 2015. In its press release dated 2 July 2015, the NDA government claims that these changes have paved the way for a new skilling ecosystem, with closer coordination across the public and private sectors.

However, as can be seen from the previous paragraphs pertaining to the 12th FYP, NSDP, NSDC and NSDA, the joint involvement of the private as well as the public sector in imparting skills to the labour force was emphasized even by the UPA government.

Critics have argued that just as NDA's Swacch Bharat merely signified a renaming of the earlier Nirmal Bharat programme, Skill India Mission is similar to the NSDP initiated by the UPA.

Skill India Mission

Narendra Modi launched the Skill India Mission on 15 July 2015. He also launched four landmark initiatives under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: the National Skill Development Mission, the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme and the Skill Loan scheme.

Although a separate Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been created by the NDA Government for policy, coordination and capacity building through various related programmes, the Ministry has been allocated only Rs. 1543.46 crore in 2015-16 under the Union Budget, which comes to around Rs 12 per head.

A piece written by Sourjya Bhowmick for CatchNews.com (dated 16 July, 2015) and titled Skill India: Is Rs 1,500 crore enough to train 40 crore Indians? says that out of Rs. 1543 crore allocated to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, nearly Rs. 1350 crore has been earmarked for Kaushal Vikas Yojana, which aims at training 24 lakh youth and paying them Rs 8,000 after completion of their training. However, the scheme does not ensure employment.

Why skills alone will not matter?

The government needs to recognize that apart from shortage of skilled labour force, there exists a dearth of economic opportunities. The Economic Survey 2014-15 informs that employment elasticity of to absorption is a major challenge today due to the jobless growth that has occurred. The Economic Survey 2014-15 says that aggregate employment growth, which was above 2 percent in the 1990s, has declined to between 1.4 and 1.8 percent in the 2000s according to both the Census and NSS. If the government encourages capital-intensive projects, the scope for employment of skilled labour (apart from unskilled ones) will be further reduced.

There is thus a need to create effective demand in the domestic economy as the country cannot rely on just exports for economic growth in the face of an ongoing global recession.

While many questions have been raised regarding implications of foreign direct investment (FDI) for the local economy, employment and environment, the FDI route has often been sought and favoured for placing India on the high growth trajectory. Unless transfer of technology takes place, which spills over as knowledge and technical know-how to domestic firms, opening up of the economy may lead to monopoly in the market, argue critics.

Prospects of transfer of technology appear even bleaker in the context of the Prime Minister assuring Western nations in his visits about India’s commitment to

intellectual property rights, without acknowledging or adhering to the country's existing IPR regime. This has implications for economic growth and, therefore, employment.

Review of Literature:

An extensive literature related to the research topic of present study had been reviewed by the researcher, which are mentioned below.

Justice P.P. Pandey, Hindustan News Papar 2017:

PMKVY scheme is beneficial for young boys and girls. Justice He said that unemployed youth across the country is now self employed youth across the country is now self employed because of PMKVY scheme. He explained about the benefits of the scheme. Different courses like health care, beautician, driving are available for both boys and girls. It was concluded that both are now successfully generating the self-employment.

Narendra Kumar 2017 :

While underlining significance of scheme Narendra Kumar said that there is a need of a model scheme which can deliver results in terms of Indian perspective and this scheme is influential in the current situation.

Bhuwan Bhaskar 2016:

Bhuwan Bhaskar said that success of present NDA governments Make in India is depend on the success of PMKVY scheme. This scheme plans to transform an unskilled worker in to a skilled worker and supply this work force according to the need of the industrial sector.

Objectives:-

1) To study the role of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana scheme.
2) To find out the contribution of PMKVY in generation self-employment & employment.
3) To create awareness among the beneficiaries, to find out the source of information.
4) To focus on the problems in implementation of 'Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana'.
5) To find out satisfactory level of the beneficiaries of PMKVY.

The Problem of Statement:

Nanded district is a backward area. In employment sector there are various problems as there is no industrial area (MIDC) Researcher is interested to find out problems in present studies the role & contribution of Pradhan mantri koushal vikas yojana(PMKVY) in employment generation with reference to Nanded district in Maharashtra. Researcher will focus on challenges and drawbacks of PMKVY. The researcher attempts to focus on government policies related with PMKVY.

Significance of Study:

Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana was launched 7 years back in 2015. It was implemented in whole country but it is a benefit has not reached properly to rural area. The present research ascertains the contributions of employment and self-employment in Nanded District by PMKVY. India is a vast country and there is a large scope for employment and employment generation, therefore it is important to study, and create awareness, impact, role & contribution of PMKVY with particular reference to Nanded Distict.

Hypothesis-1

H0:-There is no awareness of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana among the employees.

H1:- There is an awareness of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana among the employees.

Hypothesis-2

H0:- Role & Contribution of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana in employment generation with reference to Nanded district is not at satisfactory level.

H1:- Role & Contribution of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana in employment generation with refenece to Nanded district is satisfied.

Hypothesis -3

H0:- There are many problems not faced by Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana beneficiaries in Nanded district.

H1:- There are many problems faced by Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana beneficieris in Nanded district.

Hypothesis -4

H0:- Socio- economic status of the employee has not increased because of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana .

H1:- Socio- economic status of the employee has increased because of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana.

Research Methodology

This is the nature of problems is descriptive research included both data collection tools primary and secondary data are used the main purpose of research o obtained information from all tools above mentioned primary and secondary and this information related with Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana.

Data Collection

Primary Data

The data will be collected by using structured questionnaire and interview technique schedules from scheme beneficiaries who take benefit of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojan**a.**

Secondary Data

Secondary data has been collected from published annual reports of Govt.central/state, magazines, journal, research paper, research articles, books and extensive use of various websites etc.

Sampling design

A sample is design is plan for obtained a sample from given population research is studying 800 sample out of existing scheme beneficiaries in Nanded district those farmers have taken benefits of employment & self-employment under PMKVY. Researcher will use convenience sampling method for this study.

Sample Size

The approximate sample size is 800 will select from population of employee in Nanded District and this sample will select based on following table because the population of employee in Nanded district assumed that 8,00,000. Employees are beneficiaries Nanded district.

Sampling method

The convenience sampling method will be adopted for this study

Scope of the study:-

This study entitle **'Role and contribution of pradhan mantri koushal vikas yojana(pmkvy) in employment generation with special reference to nanded district in maharashtra'** has ascertained the impact of skill India initiatives through PMKVY on rural development. This study covered only the PMKVY scheme of skill development. The study is relevant to Nanded district.

Geographical study:-

The study will be carried out in Nanded district. Therefore geographical scope of study limited to 16 Talukas of Nanded district.

Operational scope:-

The study covers wide ranging problems concerning the Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana in Nanded district.

Periodical scope:-

Periodical scope for this research will be 5 years from 2016 to 2020

References:-

1) Progress reports for skill development, national skill development agency,
2) Population attending educational institution by completed education level. Age and Sex- census 2011.
3) National skill development policy 2009
4) National skill development mission, press information bureau, 2 july,2015,
5) http://pmindia.gov.in/en/news updates /national skill- development- mission.
6) Wikipedia
7) Website PMKVY.
8) Budgetary allocation for ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship in 2015-2016.

CHAPTER PLAN

The present research work will be divided into following chapters.

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 2 – Review of Literature

Chapter 3 – Research Methodology

Chapter 4 - Study of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana

Chapter 5 – To Study the role & contribution of Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana in employment generation with reference to in Nanded district in Maharashtra.

Chapter 6- Analysis and Interpretation of Data.

Chapter 7- Findings and Conclusions

References and Bibliography

Annexure

The above chapter scheme is tentative. Depending on the actual research

Work it may change in the course of the study.

Under The Supervision Of **Research Scholar**

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